

Quasar Apparent Proper Motion Observed by Geodetic VLBI Networks

D. S. MacMillan

NVI, Inc., NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, 20771

Abstract. In our standard geodetic VLBI solutions, we estimate the positions of quasars assuming that their positions do not vary in time. However, in solutions estimating proper motion, a significant number of quasars show apparent proper motion greater than $50 \mu\text{as/yr}$. For individual quasars, there are source structure effects that cause apparent proper motion. To examine how coherent the pattern of apparent proper motion is over the sky, we have estimated the vector spherical harmonic components of the observed proper motion using VLBI data from 1980 to 2002. We discuss the physical interpretation of the estimated harmonic components.

1. History of Radio Source Observing by Geodetic Networks

Since 1979, geodetic VLBI networks have observed in 3555 24-hour experiment sessions. Most of these observations were made by about 40 antennas. The number of radio sources observed in geodetic sessions has grown significantly during the last two decades. Until 1986, only 65 sources had been observed and these were nearly all in the Northern Hemisphere. From 1987 to 1989, 210 more sources were observed and the distribution of sources between hemispheres was greatly improved. In our current geodetic solutions, we estimate positions for 610 radio sources. Due to the fact that most of the geodetic antennas are in the Northern hemisphere, the distribution of radio sources is still better in the Northern than the Southern hemisphere.

Since 1990, there have been 2-3 24-hour geodetic sessions each week, where typically 40-50 radio sources are observed per session. Typically each session used a network of 4-7 antennas, but we also have data from the bimonthly RDV series of sessions (1997-2003) that mostly used 10 of the standard geodetic antennas along with the 10-station VLBA. In each session, the choice of radio sources to be observed depended on the geometry of the network. The result is that the sampling history of the set of all sources that have been observed is generally uneven.

2. Observed Proper Motion Field

A VLBI terrestrial reference frame solution was performed using all VLBI observations from 1979-2003. In this type of solution, station positions, station velocities, and radio source positions and velocities are estimated from all of the

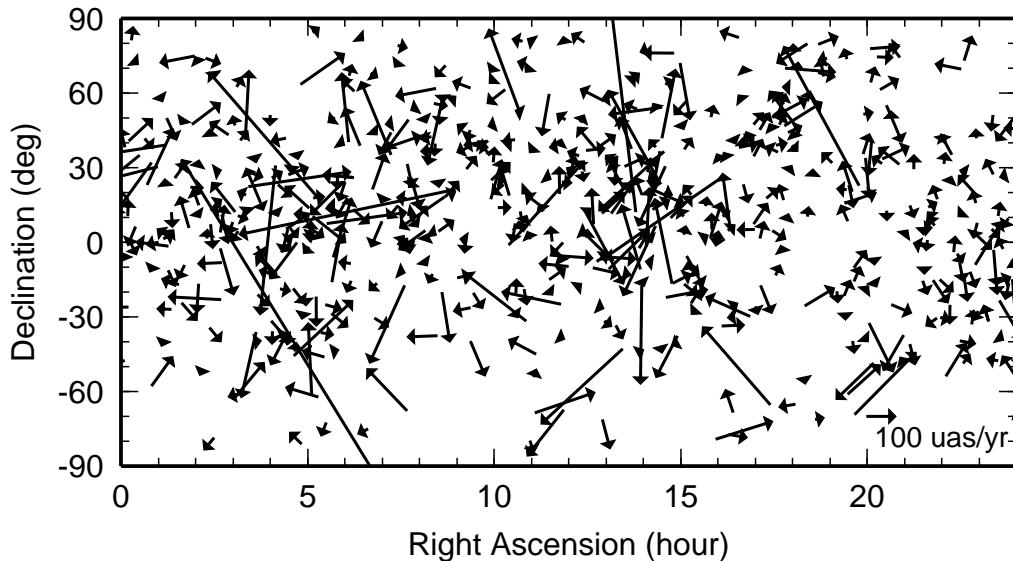


Figure 1. Observed magnitude of proper motion for quasars

data. To remove the translational and rotation degeneracies of the solution, it is necessary to apply several constraints. Here, the station positions and velocities were weakly constrained to ITRF2000 via no net translation and rotation constraints. Similarly, radio source positions were weakly constrained to a priori ICRF positions with a no net rotation constraint. Radio source velocities (proper motions) were constrained to have no net rotation velocity. The paper by Ma et al. (1990) describes the least-squares estimation program (SOLVE) used in the analysis. For each 24-hour session observing day, the estimated parameters are pole coordinates and their rates, UT1 and the UT1 rate, and nutation offsets. Several nuisance parameters are estimated as piecewise linear functions with constraints on the rate of change between segments. These parameters are station clock functions with one hour segments, wet atmospheric delay with 20 minute segments, and horizontal tropospheric delay with 6 hour segments. For the most part, the theoretical time delays follow the IERS Conventions (McCarthy 1996).

Figure 1 shows the distribution of proper motion for 580 radio sources with proper motion formal uncertainties better than 0.5 mas/yr . Since the observations of sources have not been very even, the uncertainties of the source proper motion estimates range from less than $50 \mu\text{as/yr}$ to more than 1 mas/yr . The formal uncertainties for 167 sources are better than $20 \mu\text{as/yr}$ and better than $50 \mu\text{as/yr}$ for 348 sources. There are about 50-60 sources with observed proper motion with at least 3 sigma significance. In terms of obvious systematic effects, there is not any clear declination dependence of observed proper motion in declination or in right ascension. However, the precision of determinations of proper motion for southern declination sources (below $40\text{-}50^\circ\text{S}$) is poorer than for higher declination sources. The main reason for this is that most of the geodetic antennas are in the northern hemisphere. For the distribution of estimated proper motions, we find that the weighted RMS of motion in declination was $30 \mu\text{as/yr}$ and in right ascension (arc length) was $26 \mu\text{as/yr}$.

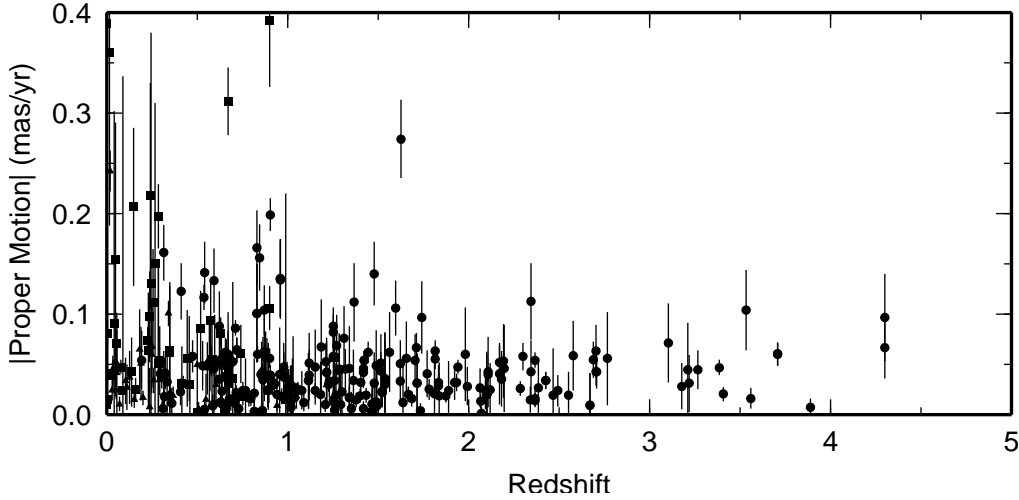


Figure 2. Dependence of observed magnitude of proper motion of extragalactic radio sources on redshift

Figure 2 shows the magnitude of observed proper motion versus redshift for sources where the proper motion uncertainty is at least as good as $50 \mu\text{as/yr}$. The available redshifts were taken from Archinal (1997), which contains radio source characteristics compiled from a number of sources. The observed quasars (355 sources) have redshifts as large as 4.3. The observed radio galaxies (54 sources) and BL Lac objects (56 sources) generally have redshifts less than 1. There may be a trend toward lower proper motion with increasing redshift but it is not very clear.

3. Possible Source Structure Effects

Source structure variations are known to be correlated with variations in the apparent position measured by VLBI (Charlot et al. 1990). When a solution is made in which source position time series are estimated, one observes both linear and nonlinear variation. One problem is that we do not know how much of this observed linear variation is due to structure variation. Figure 3 shows the time series for the right ascension of 4C39.25, whose apparent proper motion has been shown to be related to structure variations (Fey et al. 1997). Sovers et al. (2002) have derived structure corrections from source maps for the RDV series of VLBI sessions and found that these corrections removed about 8 ps in quadrature from solution weighted rms delay residuals (typically at a level of 30 ps).

4. Pattern of Apparent Proper Motion

We have analyzed the observed proper motion vector field to determine whether there are systematic patterns present. We have expressed the observed field as an expansion of transverse vector spherical harmonics (VSH), which conveniently comprise an orthonormal basis for vector fields on a sphere.

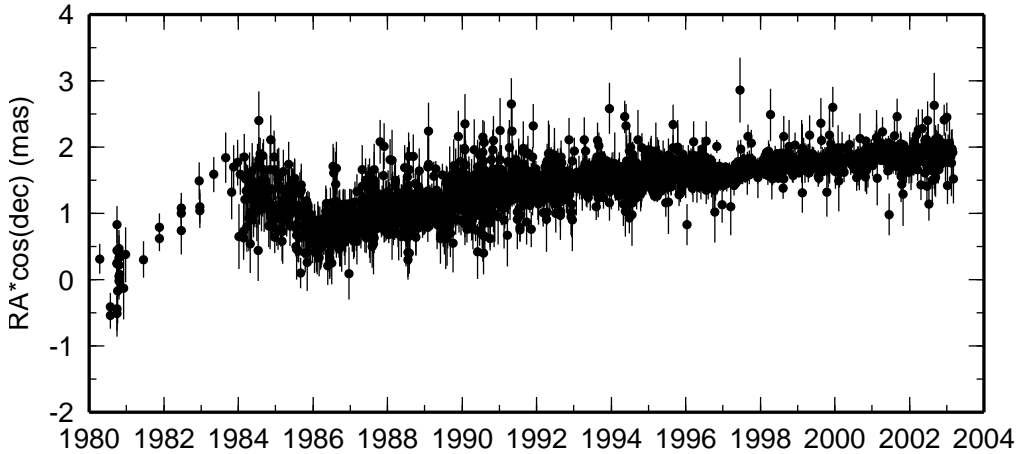


Figure 3. Evolution of 4C39.25 position in right ascension

$$\sum_{l,m} (a_{l,m}^E Y_{l,m}^E + a_{l,m}^M Y_{l,m}^M)$$

The E-harmonics are the electric or poloidal harmonics and the M-harmonics are the magnetic or toroidal harmonics. Since the observed motion is real, we estimate real linear combinations of the complex amplitudes. This is similar to the approach of Gwinn et al. (1997) except that instead of estimating the expansion amplitudes (externally) from the set of proper motion estimates made for each source (solution in Section 2), the expansion amplitudes were estimated directly in the solution. We also have available another six years of data.

The L=1 M-harmonics are simply rotations and are therefore indistinguishable from Earth rotation. On the other hand, the L=1 E-harmonics can arise from galactocentric acceleration or quasar/galaxy acceleration. The RMS of the proper motion for observed sources using the sum of these harmonics was found to be $8 \mu\text{as/yr}$. For the sum of the L=2 harmonics, we obtained an RMS of $19 \mu\text{as/yr}$. Gwinn et al. (1997) related the squared proper motion averaged over the sky to the energy density of gravitational radiation for wavelengths short compared to source distances. Figure 4 shows the estimated L=2 vector field.

A variant of the above solution was made in which for each year, the positions for all sources observed in a given year were estimated with a VSH expansion. One can clearly see the linear evolution in time of the expansion amplitudes after 1990. For years increasingly earlier than 1990, the distribution of sources poorer especially in the Southern hemisphere so that a spherical harmonic expansion becomes increasingly less reliable.

5. Discussion

The position error floor of the ICRF (International Celestial Reference Frame) is $250 \mu\text{as}$ and the orientation stability is about $20 \mu\text{as}$. The stability of the celestial reference frame depends on the level of secular change of radio source

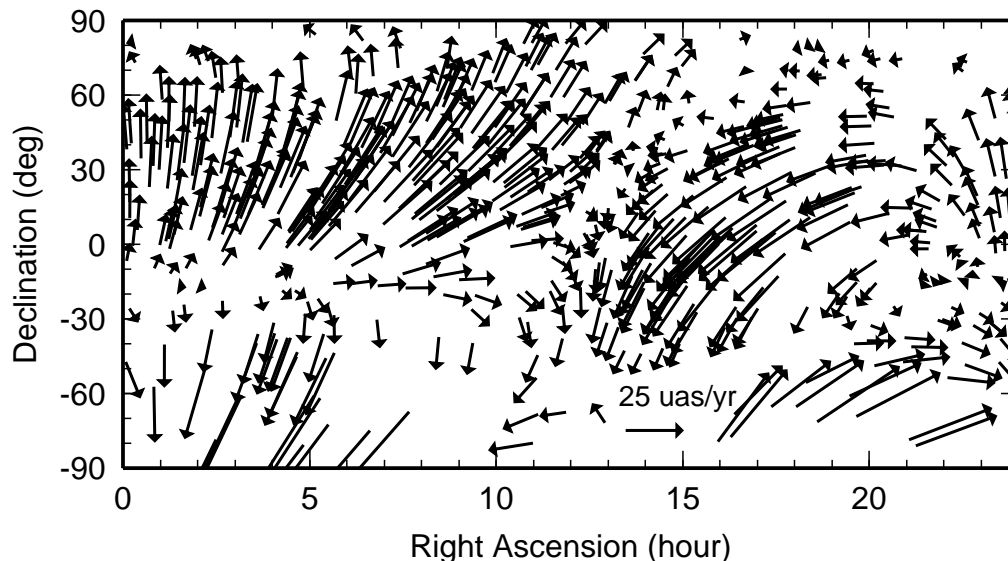


Figure 4. L=2 proper motion transverse vector field at the observed source positions

positions. The WRMS of observed proper motion from nearly 2 decades of observations by geodetic networks is at the level of about $30 \mu\text{as/yr}$ in both right ascension and declination. Given this level of observed motion and an observing duration of 1-2 decades, modeling or corrections are needed to make improvement in stability below the nominal noise floor.

There does appear to be a statistically significant pattern in the observed proper motion vector field. The problem, however, is to how to determine how much the observed apparent motion is due to unmodelled source structure effects. To improve the determination of spherical expansion amplitudes, it would be desirable to make more observations of southern declination sources below about -40° .

References

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